



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The right of visit was freely exercised by the Japanese, but only one ship was seized and taken into the prize court. Professor Takahashi gives a list of all the cases of visit, search and detention by the Japanese during the war, as well as the full text of numerous important and valuable documents.

J. B. MOORE.

La Doctrine de Monroe: L'évolution de la politique des États-Unis au XIX^e siècle. Par MAURICE D. DE BEAUMARCHAIS, Docteur en Droit. (Deuxième édition, revue et augmentée.) Paris, Librairie de la Société du Recueil Général des Lois et des Arrêts et du Journal du Palais, 1898. — ii, 234 pp.

This latest elaborate study of the Monroe doctrine is by far the most interesting and suggestive one that has yet appeared.

The introduction explains its origin. Part I treats of what is called the principle of non-colonization, which, the author maintains, has no legal basis and is contrary to international law ;

car un état ne peut modifier la situation des territoires qui ne lui appartiennent pas sans l'assentiment de l'état intéressé, et jamais aucune puissance n'a reconnu ce principe de non-colonization que les États-Unis voulaient imposer à l'Europe sur le continent américain [p. 44].

In this part he reviews the questions in regard to Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and the Oregon boundary. Of Part II — where he discusses what he calls the principle of non-intervention — the most important feature is his explanation of the great prestige that the doctrine has gained during three-quarters of a century. Part III is devoted to the principal applications of the doctrine. The author's reviews of the Panama Congress, the annexation of Texas, the Yucatan incident and the French invasion of Mexico are in general excellent. He exhibits impartiality in his well-balanced approval of the action of the United States in compelling the withdrawal of the French from Mexico. Under a subdivision called *La doctrine Monroe, seconde manière* (which might best be expressed in slang as the "fake" doctrine), he discusses at length, and with much cleverness, the Venezuelan and the Cuban affairs, the questions in relation to an interoceanic canal and a few minor incidents. Although the author shows that a large proportion of his information is superficial, and comes from secondary sources, all that he says is entertaining and worth consideration. Nowhere else has there appeared so satisfactory a review of the history and the significance of the Venezuelan boundary dispute in relation to the Monroe doc-

trine. The author understands the diplomacy and the temporary expediency of Great Britain's surrender to the demands of President Cleveland; but he concludes the subject with these sentences:

La doctrine de Monroe était formellement reconnue par un des plus puissants états de l'ancien continent. L'Angleterre, qui avait défendu dans l'affaire du canal interocéanique les vrais principes du droit public, avait mis bas les armes devant les prétentions des Américains du Nord; les Anglais avaient failli à leur devoirs internationaux, ils s'étaient montrés *mauvais Européens*, mais la généreuse nation espagnole devait prendre en Amérique la défense des droits du Vieux-Monde [p. 139].

A third subdivision under the head of *La doctrine sur le terrain économique* shows our tendency to use the doctrine so as to help us obtain for the products of our manufactories the markets of this hemisphere. This general idea is an old one, but some of the author's points are new and important.

Dr. de Beaumarchais recognizes that the United States has usually been able to compel the acceptance of its own interpretation of the doctrine; but he thinks that he foresees a reaction, owing to the fear of other American governments lest the great Republic may act on the theory that, as Secretary Olney announced, its fiat is law. In the author's concluding sentence there is almost as much truth as sarcasm:

Sans doute ce n'est qu'une règle de politique, *a rule of policy*, . . . mais c'est une règle de politique d'une souplesse admirable; elle indique à toute question une solution favorable aux intérêts de l'Union, revêtue d'une apparence juridique et du prestige dû à une autorité ancienne et vénérée; . . . elle signifie bien l'Amérique aux Américains, mais avec ce sous-entendu redoutable pour les Américains du Sud et pour les colonies européennes du Nouveau-Monde que les citoyens de l'Union sont par leur nombre et leur richesse devenus en réalité les seuls Américains [p. 228].

If the book had been written with care and scholarship equal to the author's ambition and mental brightness, it would surely attract much attention among students of diplomatic history. There are many slips and blunders as to figures and names. If the volume should be thoroughly revised and translated into English, the author could safely count on earning a very enviable reputation, even in the United States.

FREDERIC BANCROFT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.